Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. However, exemtion if permissible under the Law, will apply.

2. It will be the responsibility of each member to ensure strict compliance of the Code of Conduct.

3. A committee consisting of Trade Representatives and NGOs as formed jointly by the Trade and Bandhua Mukti Morcha shall monitor the provisions of this Code of Conduct and report of violation, it any, to the Carpet Export Promotion Council.

4. The members will be authorised to use specialy designed label on their carpets depicting that they are being manufactured without use or child labour.

5. In case of violation of the Code of Conduct, a Show Cause Notice will be issued to member by giving him/her an opportunity to explain the circumsances under which the violation has been made.

6. The explanation so received will be placed before the Committee so as to decide the action to be taken for that violation.

7. In case a member is found guilty of violating any of the terms of Code of Conduct more than two occasions, the Secretary will be authorised to de-register the member without any further Notice to the concerned member, who will place such decision before the Committee in its next meeting.

Suggestion made by export promotion council for handicrafts

291. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) have pleaded to exempt the foreign exchange earned by the buying agencies engaged in export promotion;

(b) if so, what are the views of Government and the reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government are considering to grant special incentives for buying agencies for their effort in export promotion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The foreign exchange earnings of buying agents cannot be considered at par with that of the commodity exporters. The exemption available to the commodity exporters is to compensate them for lower profitability in the international trade unlike the buying agents who operate on fairly high profitability. Therefore there is no justification for exempting the foreign exchange earnings of buying agents at a substantial fiscal cost.

(c) No other proposal for grant of special incentives for buying agencies has been received or is pending before the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Reconstitution of RBI

*292. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER:

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister of FNIANCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the RBI has been reconstituted as per guidelines set for the purpose;

(b) if so, when it was reconstituted last and what are the names of the members of the so reconstituted Board;

(c) wheher it is a fact that TATA's who were on the RBI Board earlier do not find a place in the re-constituted Board; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d) The Central Board of Directors of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is a continuing entity and vacancies that arise are filled up from time to time. In terms of the provisions contained in Section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Central Board of Directors of he RBI shall consist of among others, ten non-official directors to be nominated by the Central Government. These directors hold office for a period of four year and thereafter until their successors are nominated. At present, eight non official directors, appointed during 1983-86, are in position. No person by the name of TATA is a director on the Central Board of RBI. Though their four year tenures have expired, they are continuing in position pending appointment of their successors as per the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Government have initiated necessary steps for reconstitution of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India.

Report submitted by the Committee on Indian Telegraph Act 1885

*293. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee Constituted to review the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are its major recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Major recomendations of the Nanda Committee

The Committee has recommended passing of a new single legislation covering the Indian Telegraph Act (1885), The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act (1933) and the Indian Telegraph Wires Unlawful possession Act (1950) and to name the new Act as "The Indian Telecommunication Act" (199).

The tone of the Act which was Authority oriented is sought to be changed to service or consumer oriented. The main recommendations of the Committee are as under :

1. The scope of the section relating to privileges and powers of the Government has been proposed to be considerably enlarged by defining the status and role of the different players in the business of telecommunications. In addition to the privileges and powers, the duties and responsibilities have also been added.

2. No change has been proposed in the privileges of the Central Government to establish, maintain and operate telecommunication systems, apparatus and services and the power of the Central Government to grant licenses.

3. In the environment of a possibility of a number of licensee service providers, besides the Central Government, the Committee has recommended that the status of the organisation of the Government responsible for establishment, maintenance and operation of telecommunication systems, apparatus and services retained by the Government under the above privilege should be a par with the licensee service providers for the purpose of regulation and controls. Also this